A Change. The speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS, at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York, last week, furnishes topics worthy of consideration. Some two years ago that gentleman visited Washington. He was welcomed with distinguished honors by the President and the Republican members of Congress. Then he was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, regarding the overthrow of slavery as its object and its justification. He did not consider any consequences beyond that as being involved in the terrible civil war in which one section of the Union was arrayed in deadly strile against another. But two years' reflection and experience have wrought a change in his mind. As all men of thought, cultivation and integrity must, Mr. Purtities frankly admits that civil war is not the proper means of eradicating what he regards a great political, social and moral evil. He is willing now to consider that the remedy is a dangerous one, and in attempting to cure one evil by violent measures, the liberty of the citizen and free government may be, in fact, will be, stricken down by the rule of despotism which has been developed in the attempt to subjugate the people of the rebellious States and change their political status As Mr. PHILLIPS is the great abolition apostle, and has been the head and front of the antislavery movement for many years, his views as to the results of the war upon the free laboring population of the North are eminently worthy of consideration, especially by that class. We therefore quote an extract from his address upon

THE BURDENS OF THE WAR. Even standing as we do this hour with the news-if it can be credited, of the greatest victory of the past three years-it is still to be borne in mind that we have already incurred a debt, that we have already sacrificed human life, that we have already blunted the old vigilance for individual liberty to an extent that bids us, American citizens, to beware of any second struggle of this character. It is very problemetical whether another such trial could be borne, and free institutions survive it, on this belt of the continent. With the debt which has been incurred, and with the expense of a standing army which will be inevitably under any plan of reconstruction, a mortgage rests on the labor of the next half century. Every living right hand is mortgaged, and every one to be born for the next twenty years Hitherto the charm of American labor has been the surplusage of its means. One third of the American artizen's wages were left for use for books, lectures, travel, the edu cation of his children. But now, so long as the results of this war lust, so long as one third, if not one half of the average income of the capital of the country must be asked to defray these expenses, so long the laboring man of the north ern States is robbed of that surplus, which was he nucleus of intellectual and moral progress.

These are the evils which the abolition apostle predicts will fall upon the free laboring men of the North from an abolition war-a war, not to restore the old Union, but to overthrow the corstitutional Government formed by the fathers of the Republic, and establish in its stead a consolidated and centralized despotism. Mr. PHILLIPS. while not yielding his desire for the freedom and enfranchisement of the negroes held in bondage, has the honesty to announce that the burdens of the war will rob the laboring men of the Northern States of that surplus heretofore derived from their industry, which was the nucleus of their intellectual and moral progress. So that while freedom in name may be secured to the negro slaves, a mortgage is placed upon the free white laboring man which will not only lessen the physical comforts which he has heretofore enjoyed, but place an embargo upon his intel lectual and moral progress for the next half century. And be it remembered that this is not a "copperhead" view of the results of the war, but it comes from a Simon pure abolitionist to whose judgment, ability and honesty of purpose the homage of A. Lincoln and the Republican magnates in and out of Congress has been rendered. Laboring men of the North, the suggestions of Mr. PHILLIPS are worthy of your consideration. If his views are correct, what is the object of

Mr. PHILLIPS will be the consequence: "Accustoming the public mind to the liberal exercise of despotic power, until at last vigilance is bluuted and the keen sense of individual right and the sacredness of the bulwark of personal lib-

the further prosecution of the war? What says

One more extract from the address of this apostle of abolition illustrates most forcibly the appreheusions of a sincere and able man who reads the future from the history of the past. He remarks, under this head:

THE ADMINISTRATION HABITUATED TO DESPOTISM. Over this picture looms the cloud of a Government habituated to the exercise of despotic power. Well did Seward-say to Lord Lyons, " but ring a bell on this side and unchallenged put in prison a New Englander. I ring one on that and equally irre-ponsible consign a citizen of Ohio to a dungeon." No such despotism this side the wall of China! Necessary, inevitable, not to be found fault with in this death grapple with the rebellion, but all the more earnestly is it for us to remember that such powers and such example, if perchance intrusted to less worthy hands, may result in the speedy dismemberment of the Republic and the quick advance of des-

The Situation. Gold eighty-three-the highest point yet

Stort met and defeated with severe loss. BUTLER falling back "leisurely" to his fortifi

Another draft to be ordered for three hundred thousand more, to take place on the 15th of

Leg still holding his position at Spottsylva-These facts define the situation unmistakably, without the necessity of comments. They speak

If an iceberg had dropped upon the country, it could not have had a more chilling effect than | compromise was rejected by the party which is have no sort of trouble in arriving at this conthe proclamation which the telegraph wires announced yesterday that the President had issued, calling out four hundred thousand more men. It was subsequently pronounced a hoax. We have no doubt the proclamation was prepared, and it inadvertently, perhaps, was made public. This view of the case is confirmed by the announce ment that a draft for three bundred thousand

men will be made. What interpretation must the country put upon this intelligence? Can it be anything else than that the rebellion cannot be crushed by the pres ent immense army in the field? Governors Mos-TON. YATES and BROUGH assured the country that only lighty-five thousand hundred days' men, not to be credited on any draft, were all that were necessary to finish the rebellion. Now we are told that three hundred thousand more three year's men are necessary. How long must this sacrifice of blood and treasure continue? Is it not time that the people should take charge of their own affairs? Their agents have demon strated most indisputably their incapacity to administer the government.

-Senator Collamer, a few days ago, uttered the following tremendous rebuke to his brother Republicans in the United States Senate: "I do not wish to occupy the time of the Sen-ate by making any remarks about the Constitu-tion of the United States. I think it a subject almost of derision here—with many gentlemen it is an object of derision. As it is so in a great measure, and a man is sneered at for mentioning the Constitution, and if he has a decent respect for it and for his own oath, is called a 'timid' man. I do not wish to take up much of the attention of a body where such a subject is treated in such a HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The feelings with which I now address you are those of mingled pain and pleasure. The time is near at hand when it becomes your duty to choose my successor as your representative. It will not be deemed improper for me to take this method of announcing to you that I will not again be a candidate for that position. The pain which I feel in making this announcement, is in the fact that it sunders a connection which has been very dear to me—the pleasure is in the prospect of rest, private life, and home: In taking the course which I now indicate, I

am governed wholly and entirely by personal, and not political considerations. The condition of my private affairs, and my duty to a young ndent family, are imperative reasons for retiring from the place I now hold. These circumstances can alone be fully understood and appreciated by me, nor can I hope to convey a correct and adequate idea of their force to you But I know that you will give me credit for can dor, when I say that they are insurmountable. With equal frankness, it is but just to state, that I would be glad if they were otherwise. I can conceive of no greater honor than to continue in the service of such a constituency as I represent My ambition takes no higher range. In retiring now I quit political life. If it was possible for me to remain in public position at all, I should solicit you to keep me where I am. I am proud of my place, because I represent you. Such devotion, confidence, and I may be allowed to say, affectionate support, as I have received from you have rarely been bestowed upon one of my age the present Administration. That is true, and in and humble abilities. My heart swells with emo tions of the deepest gratitude as I now recall all the evidences of your unwavering kindness. I shall carry to my grave the warmest love for you Every incident in our intercouse, personal and political, will be treasured up and bequeathed to my children, as an honorable and valuable in heritance. Language is inadequate to convey to you how deeply and keenly I appreciate the brave and honest men who have stood by me in every

vicissitude of fortune. But I do not vainly imagine that your devotion has been merely personal. On the contrary, their invasion and the tyranny which has sup-I would have been as nothing, in your estima tion, but for the principles which you maintain, and which I represent for you in Congress. To these principles I have been faithful, if nothing more. I am willing that the record may speak, and by it I will abide in all time and under all

I came into public life in the midst of storm and revolution. The fruits of thirty years sec tional and bitter agitation of a question forever settled by the Constitution were ripe, and the fierce sickle of death had just commenced to reap its frightful harvest. The history of the world shows that such unhappy periods are those in which Liberty is always cloven down and sacrificed to usurpation and power I thought I per-ceived at my entrance into Congress the freedom of this country threatened with a similar fate. Time has more than realized my worst fears, and more than paralleled the most gigantic usurpations in the history of the human race. Liberty, as our sainted fathers ordained it, neither lives nor breathes any more in the American Republic. The press is not free in a single State in this Union. It is the very palladium of liberty, and tyrants alone disturb it, Speech, decorous argument, and honorable discussion, is not free in for ministers are chosen to the churches in many portions of the country by the War Department, and its subordinates. Even the private thoughts-the sad communings of a man's own mind are not free-if the look of his face should betray them to a Government detec-And accompanying this total loss of liberty and overthrow of all law, human, and divine, comes debt and taxation, like a giant task master with whip and chain to bind the people for generations to come, and scourge them like galley slaves to their hopeless toil.

In view of these things, I took my stand at the first on the side of constitutional liberty, and have maintained it throughout. I have resisted every encroachment on your rights, and de-nounced every invasion of your privileges. I have stood by the written Government of the early founders. I can appeal to Heaven that this I have done. I have also endeavored to stand between you and extortioners and plunderers. I have opposed oppressive and needless taxationsectional in its character, enriching the East and impoverishing you, fostering the industry of that section and destructive of yours. In pursuing this course. I have necessarily incurred the hos tility of two classes of men-those who are greedy of unlawful power, and those whose souls are set on unjust gains. But I have received their blows with indifference, consoled with the absolute conviction that I am doing right, and that my conduct met the approval of an enlightened and virtuous constituency. I shall retain no memory of political enmities, and no bitter ness towards those who have sought to encompass my ruin. I can afford to consign all that to oblivion while I have the calm assurance of a science void of offence towards my country evil, and evil only, and that continually in my nant enemies. The revelations of the corrup-

my course has been consistent. I did not be a vote of want of confidence in Seward. The lieve when it commenced that it would restore Postmaster General, Blair, openly denounces the the Union and Government under which we had | Secretary of the Treasury as "a villian." Welles so happily lived for nearly a century. Time has and Stanton ridicule and thwart each other. The but deepened and confirmed that opinion. It spiteful Halleck meddies with all plans only to was thought by many that the task of restoration disarrange them. The Senate hates the Cabinet by force of arms was light, and the time brief in and the House sets itself up in opposition to the which it would be accomplished. It was assert- Senate. Both are torn by factions and intrigues; ed by those high in authority, that sixty or ninety and all departments of this warring Government days would end the struggle, and that seventy- are undermined by corroding corruption. five thousand men would be sufficient for the work Popular credulity, to a large extent, em- a tax system, a finance system, or a conscript braced this pleasing but delusive prophecy. system. The tax is inadequate, and each week Three years have rolled away, however, whose changes; the financial system, if it is ever pertrack on the page of history will be one continu- fected, is to begin only next January; and the conous line of blood. More than two millions of men have gone forth to battle, and yet mighty contending armies, of nearly equal numbers, confront each other where they did in the beginning. New calls are also being made for vast commanders, were ordered out of the service by numbers of troops, by which your farms will be President Lincoln, and the demagogue Tribune left without laber in the spring-time, and be made barren in harvest. Yet the Union is not of McClellanism." restored, and the rebellious South opens the cam paign of the fourth year of the war with as much vigor and power as ever before. And whatever the sentiments which govern at Washington. We may be the result of the awful approaching bat- have no other government. tles, the end of the conflict is yet far in the dieditor of Lincoln's organ in this city, used the miserable ambition of place and greed of gain is following language:

to be gratified; or whether a feeble cabal that

"A few months ago I thought we were near the end of the rebellion; at present I don't think perpetuated, but whether we are to have a govwe have reached the middle of it!"

For me to concur in that opinion I trust will not be considered as an evidence of want of affection for my Government. These are unwelcome truths, and it gives me pain to repeat them, but they are truths nevertheless which you your of this disastrous contest, when an honorable trouble to watch the course of Congress could ow in power. They vindicate you, too, in the clusion, and that the

view of the fact that war has failed to bring us five-twenty stock sent hence by large houses restoration, and has resulted in so much destruc anxious to turn a penny by selling them, and tion of life and treasure, whether I am willing to their anxiety led them to overlook facts in regive up the Union and surrender to the doctrine gard to the loan which their judgment would have State secession. I answer that I am not. I shall cling to the last to the hope of bringing

these once happy, but now bleeding, and belliga-erent States into harmony and peace.

The dectrine that a State has a right under the Constitution to leave the Government at its own Mr. Chase, who says he will depend only upon leasure is the doctrine of suicide and cannot be But the means adopted by this Ad the worst that could be devised. I would show burdensome tax was laid last year on consumers you a new and better way. I would deal with of goods, at a time when a tax of ewenty million this question not in wrath but in the spirit of upon real estate was repealed, because Mr. Chase Christianity. I would recognize peace on earth and his political satellites were afraid to tax the and good will towards men as the corner-stone of farmers on the eve of an election. The tax restoration and Union. I would passe and take failed, and a new one, equally impotent, has been time to make a candid appeal in the face of the concocted, while the taxation of property is still civilized world to the reason of my misguided countrymen. I firmly believe that such an appeal even yet would be heeded by the masses of the South, and that they would return to us, not laid upon all income derived from public stocks as prisoners of war, but as law abiding citizens, over \$600. This sounds pretty well. The renewing their allegiance when assured of safety amount of stocks out is one thousand millions, and protection. This would be my course had I the power to act, and I have no doubt that it would be power to act, and I have no doubt that it would be crowned with final success. But as you and I eight million of income, on which five per cent.

Address of Hon. D. W. Voorhees to his to be oppressive and unjust. There is a peaceful mode of revolution against such enactments the ballot-box-and there is no justification for a resort to any other while that is left free and unobstructed. But if the people are deprived by force or fraud of this high constitutional remedy, then the first and paramount duty of those who are worthy to be free is to remove all obstacles at all hazards and restore the principles of republican government. This our fathers did in the Revolution, and this all people in all ages have done who have achieved their libertles against tyrants and usurpers. Is any one worthy to be an American freeman who doubts this proposi-

tion? I candidly think not. Much has been said on the subject of my course towards the army in the field. It is constantly and vehemently urged that it has been unfriendly to the soldier. This has mostly been done for political purposes, and has not been believed by those who assert it; but I will allude to it as it it was made sincerely and in good faith, for many have been led, no doubt, to believe that such is the fact. But, on the contrary, my whole conduct, public and private, appears to me in a far different light. I did not want this war. Did any soldier now living or in his premature grave want it? I thought, and still think, that by au honorable compromise it could have been avoid ed, and a million of lives been spared. Does any soldier doubt it, with the testimony of Douglass and Crittenden ever before him? I thought, and still think, that peaceful remedies will better restore the Union than war and war alone. Does any soldier, in view of the three last frightful years, come to a different conclusion? But I have opposed and denounced many measures of whose interest have I done so? The soldier is still a citizen, and desires and is entitled to all the liberties of citizenship. In defending the cit-zen, therefore, in al! his rights and franchises, I have defended the soldier, and his children to come after him, from the encroachments of unlawful power. The habeas corpus is as valuable to the soldier as to any one else. I have defended his right to it when it was stricken down. A free press, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion, are all inestimable boons for him and his, as well as well as for others. I have denounced

Whatever enslaves the citizen enslaves the soldier as well. In defending the rights of one I have, therefore, defended the rights of all. The soldier, too, owns property and pays taxes. In exposing the plunderers, who have so mercilessly preyed upon the treasury, I have been protecting his interest to the extent of my ability. In denouncing oppressive and sectional trustion, not called for by the demands of honest public expenditure, I have endeavored to shield him, his wife, and his children from unjust and unendurable burdens. At the same time I have on all oc casions voted for every measure condulive to his comfort and welfare. He has been paid and fed and clothed by my vote, and I have stood ready to vote for any revenue measure which even its own friends would dare to defend on the floor of the House. If for this line of conduct I am to be condemned by your sons and your brothers, now in the field, I will be consoled by the reflection that it is not the work of heir own honest brave hearts, but that the truth has not been allowed to reach them, and that they have been misled by the active partisan zeal of my political adversaries. But I will anticipate no such result. On this point I confidently appeal Congress or out of it. The worship of God is to time and to a cooler and calmer season than the present I feel in my own heart that I are incapable of deliberately wronging a human being on earth, much less one who is undergoing the dangers and hardships of a soldier

> embraced within the scope of my conduct as your representative. I have done so, not because my position was in doubt with you, but rather as a retrospective talk with near and cherished friends, from whom I feel that I am in one seuse about to part. I might dwell longer and say more, but l forbear. You will, however, pardon an allusion which to me is a matter of honest pride. Almost, if not quite the youngest member of the Congress to which I belong, supported by a constituency whose warm and generous hearts would renominate me without opposition, and re elect me without difficulty. I voluntarily, and against the earnest remonstrance of kind triends retire to private life-to the pusuit of my profession at the call of private duty, with not a sigh or regret, save that it compels me to say to you, Farewell. May the infinite goodness and wisdom of the common Father of us all bless and protect you and your children who are to take your places, and speedily give peace, liberty, and Union to your unhappy country.

I have thus briefly alluded to the leading points

Your grateful friend and fellow-citizen, DANIEL W. VOORBEES. Distrust of the Administration-Why is it!

[From the Albany Argus.] Why is it that Grant shows such distrust of Washington? Why does the Administration persistently deceive the people? Why do the people withhold all confidence from our rulers? The truth is we have no Government. There and my fellow men. I can make all allowances has not been a Cabinet Council in a year. The for good men whose views differ from mine. If members of the Cabinet do not speak to each there are others who have been determined to see other. Chase and Seward are open and maligpublic conduct they are to me as if they did not tion and profligacy in the custom-houses and On the subject of the dreadful war which now tion of Se vard. Chase commenced the warfare wastes the land, my views are well known, and by procuring from the Republicans of the Senate

The war three years old, and we have not yet script system levies money and not men. Our ablest Generals are dismissed at the very

moment they are most wanted. But a few days ago, Gens. Keyes and Franklin, two of our best

The gratification of personal hate and of polit ical jealousy and the sordid pursuit of gain are

Soon the people will demand one! The question that is soon to come up is not whether some ernment such as will truly represent a great people in this great crists.

The Public Bebt.

Our readers are well aware that we have been by no means chary of our opinion, not only that selves do know, and for which I am in no wise the present Federal debt would never be paid by responsible. They vindicate the melancholy taxation, but that it would ultimately not be forebodings which I entertained at the opening paid at all. The observer who has taken the wisdom of your views and in your adherence to long since received that impression is manifest your humble but sincere representative. You in the fact while they have taken a large Conwill not forget the language of Mr. Douglas on this point; that the sole responsibility of a failure take a Federal loan, payable in gold. At the to compromise rested upon the party which now latest advices the Messrs Barings report the rules the country. But you may ask, in this connection, and in loan quick at 58 There had been some lots of deemed fatal to any other. The consequence has been that the stocks have been sent back with contempt upon this market.

Amid all the show of taxation got up by Con cress in accordance with the theatrical play of toxation while he continues to issue paper and to dictate such laws as he, well knows will defeat stration to cure that evil are, to my mind, the object aimed at, an extreme, grievous and

be crowned with final success. But as you and I are powerless to give direction to the policy which ought to be pursued, what is still our duty as citizens desiring to promote the general welfare and ensure the domestic tranquility? I have taken for my rule of action obedience to law—not usurpation, but Law. Submission to law in a free government can never be permanent hardship, for the people make their own laws, and can repeal, alter, or amend them if they are found

Congress assumes the principle of repudiation. It assumes, by tax, to take away or keep back a portion of what it has agreed to pay. If it can keep back five per cent. it can keep back fifty per cent. or one hundred per cent. To do this, on whatever pretext, is not to do what is ex pressly promised. But it is replied that Congress

reserves the general right to raise contribution on the property of the nation. This cannot be so, because it involves two contradictory things, an obligation to do and a right not to do. An obligation to pay a certain sum, and a right to retain it in the shape of a tax. It is against the rules of both law and reason to admit, by implication, in the construction of a contract, a principle which goes in destruction of it. Let us take an example. Last September Mr. Chase came forhim money to pay the troops to the first of September. Now Congress has a right, by a milform tax, to exact the amount required from all

Mr. Astor; for instance, held ten millions of real estate and other parties one million of money. He asked the latter to lend him the money, promising somenly to pay them back the principal with six per cent interest. Now, what does Congress do? It keeps back by a tax five per cent of the amount it promised to pay those lenders, and does not tax Mr. Astora cent! If it keeps back five per cent. it can very clearly keep back the whole, and must do so if it refuses to tax real estate, because all the floating property of the country will be absorbed into the five thousand million, and there will be nothing else

Congress having inaugurated this step toward repudiation and the people admitted it, the rest is easy; an increase of the tax only is required to annihilate the debt. It is not therefore a matter of surprise that foreign capitalists are warned in season .- [ N. Y. News.

Crinoline in Council. It is with some curiosity, not unmixed with amusement, that we have observed the organiza tion of a society of ladies at Washington, under the title of "The Ladies' National Convention," the object of which is "to unite the women of the country in the earnest resolution to purchase no imported articles of apparel, where American can possibly be substituted, during the continuance of the war," and the pledge or covenant to which every member has to subscribe is: "For three years or for the war we pledge ourselves (\$1,000.) to each other and the country to purchase no nported article of apparel."

We are inclined to believe that this species of self-denial, so wonderful in women, will be con fined, if practiced at all, strictly to the ladies of the convention, for it is not a mania likely to become very contagious. The wives and daugh ters of the newly made millionaires are not likely to be seized with a sudden impulse to wear California diamonds, Merrimac print shawls calico bonnets, and cotton dresses and parasols, in preference to the more costly gems and garments which now adorn them. Moreover, we see no particular reason why they should. It is highly desirable, of course, that our domestic manufacturing industry should be encouraged and developed; but us fabrics of home make are as yet insufficient, both with regard to quantity and quality, to supply the varied wants and tastes of our rapidly growing and cosmopolitan community, we see no good reason why those who can afford is should forbid themselves the use of articles of foreign importation.

The ladies of the Convention appear to have that in proportion to the reduction of the demand for foreign goods would be the loss to the national treasury. In their "Address to the Women of America," which is full of the fire of a zealous patriotism, and abounding in teminine enthusiasm, they ignore the principles of politi cal economy, and, while striving to work good in one direction, overlook the fact that they are do ing harm in another. They do not consider that it is to the interest of this country that our foreign trade should be sustained, that importations stimulate exportations, and that the present ex-tent of both furnishes the best evidence of our prosperity in the eyes of the world. Moreover, the stronger our ties of commerce with other na tions during the continuance of this war, the less likelihood will there be of an interruption of our amicable relations. Nations, even more than individuals, are supremely selsish, and interest alone influences their conduct toward each other. As strong an argument, therefore, might be made in favor of the extravagant consumption of imported goods, on patriotic grounds, as could possibly be made against it. If we were at war with the country whence these importations

come, the case would be different. But the more serious aspects of the case aside, what would become of us if the good wishes of these very patriotic and influential ladies at Washington were actually realized. Where would be our substitutes for tea and coffee ? Is it fair that we should be forced to use sloe leaves for the one and a preparation of tye in place of the other? Would the ladies drink catnip with a relish and call it delicious? Ought we to be compelled to forego the luxury of an occasional bottle of champagne, and to be tempted with try will furnish further information on application, and applejack instead? Surely it would be as bad o be poisoned with "Jersey lightning" as cau ce

vie Are we in danger of losing even the solac : of a mild Havana, and if French kids are to be contraband shall we be expected to dame without gloves? We begin to be seriously troubled about these things, and hope they will not come to pass, for we confess to a moderate admiration for "loves of bonnets," and we prefer to have our tea grown in China rather than New Jersey. We have regard, too, for our loreign relations and customs revenue, and we think that the more money the rich spend the better for the country; and as American women know how to dress, we are of opinion that they would do themselves great injustice in giving up the use of foreign materials, and that their personal appearance would improve in the ratio in which their milliners' bills were reduced. But of this we have little fear. At the same time the virtue of economy is not to be neglected with impunity, for sooner or later extravagance of every kind will work its own cure. The attempt to check it by such an appeal as that of the "Ladies' National Convention" is, however, sure to fail of its object, and were it otherwise the spectatele

would be simply ridiculous of 1994 to mittel It is in the nature of circumstances that wars should lead to extravagant public expenditure and the suspension of specie payments, to an inflation of values and an active spirit of commer cial speculation, by which private individuals be come rapidly enriched; and it is only reasonable to suppose that these would seek to make a dis play of their newly acquired wealth by an ostentatious and expensive style of living To complain of, and argue and protest against the latter would, at a time like the present, be simply futlle. Peospend their money, and as much as they like of For Special Military.... thousands who have made money by the war, you must do this or you must do that, would be For College fund, principal............ as absurd as tilting against the Pyramids .- For Swamp Lands ..... (Round Table (Rep )

-At the bakery for Meade's army, at Alexandris, three hundred barrels of flour and eighty-nine barrels of yeast are used daily, making 174,-

Mr. Chandler gold he was free from the prevalent For Library tax refunded. disorder of "constitution on the brain" It For would be more to his credit, and also to the credit | For Legislative ..... Herald.

-A PREITY EXPERIMENT .- Any young lady, who will slide around the room in a pair of slip-pers on a woolen drugget or carpet, for a short time, without removing her feet from the floor, and not in the meantime coming in contact with any other object, may touch off the gas light with the tip of her fore finger.

This, though philosophically explained, is curious, and may be made a pleasing exercise at

our social gatherings. OIL MILL.

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WE ARE BUILDING AN OIL MILL IN INDI-nice clean article of

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U. S. BONDS. U. S. 10-40 BONDS

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon ward on his knees, begging somebody to lend and Reg'stered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXA-TION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDKEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less han ten nor more than forly years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the \$50 and \$100 Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses. Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of

Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500),) One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fi ty p r cent. for premium.) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent, interest in currency, and are of equal conenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great induce ments to lenders as the various descriptions of U.S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties or stock companies or separate ties only is pledged for payment, while for of revenue is derivable from custom duties, and debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principa

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest ender and the largest capita ist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Govrument Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefore, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of tary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupou) and the denominations of

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First National Bank of Indi mapolis, 'nd, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the coun-

afford every facility to subscribers.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Treasurer's Statement, April, 1864 TATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND DIS-

From March balance	\$429,766 4
From Revenue of 1863,	378 418 8
From Del Revenue of 1862.	23 F36 B
From School tax, 1861	110,786 8
From Del, School tax, 1861	10,100 5
From Sinking fund tax, 1863	172 681 1
From Del. Sinking Fund Tax 1862	10,210 8
From School 18X, 1860	1,459 6
From School ta . 1859	60 8
From Docket Free	1,094 5
From Unclaimed Fees	136 9
From Leguor licenses	5,260 0
From School and, i terest	16,754 8
From College Fund, prii cipal	1,950 0
Grow Callaga fand interest	341 9
From Saline Fund, Principal	270 0
From Saline Fund, intere t	. 27 9
From Swam . Lund	5,056 2
From Del. L brary tax. 1856	2 5
From Colonization	721 5
From Insane Prospital	5,915 5
From Blind Asylum	760 6
From University Lands	2,251 8
	1 170 010 6
The state of the s	1,176,910 6
ANALYSIA TO STATE OF THE PARTY.	
and the same of th	

For Interest on M Higgs Bonds..... For Insane Hospital..... 000 loaves of bread.

—In the United States Senate, the other day,
Mr. Chandler gold he was free from the property. ance in Treasury, April 30, 1864.....

M. L. BRETT, Treasurer of State, JOSEPH RISTINE, Auditor of State my17-d&wlt ACENCY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. NORWOOD'S BLOCK. No. 2016 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. M. SPICER & CO., OFFER THEIR NERVICES FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Real Estate, Renting Houses, Negotiating Loans, procuring Money on Mortgage, Examining Titles, Execute Legal Papers and all other business appertaining to the Real Estate Business. Having warm and comfortable rooms, they will be open day and evening, and prompt and constant attention given to all business entrusted to them.

Business solicited and satisfaction guaranteed, mai'28-wilm

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENCE OF AN INVALID. ublished for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTION O TOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility. remaiure Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the ame time, THE MEANS OF SEL-FCURE. By one who

NATHAN MATIFAIR, Reg.,

FOR SALE.

Special Sale of Mortgaged Lands. THE FOLLOWING PIECES. PARCELS OR LOTS OF land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on

Wednesday, the 1st Day of June, 1864, At the Court House door, in the City of Indianapolis. The bid must be equal to the amount chargeable, or such sum as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may be willing to sell for. The same having been mortgaged to the State of Indiana to secure loans from the Sinking Fund, and heretofore forfeited to the State for non-payment of interest due thereon. Said sale will be continued from day to day until completed, to wit:

BROWN COUNTY. The seqrofneqrofsec 10, t 11 n, of r 3 e. Also the n w qr of seqrofsec 11, t 10 n, of r 3, c. Mortgaged by Charles McCarty and wife. Loan, interest and costs,

BLACKFORD COUNTY. The n e qr of s e qr of sec 34, t 23 n, T To e, containing acres more or less. Mortgaged by John Kirkpatrick ad wife. Loan interest and costs, \$450 42. DEARBORN COUNTY.

William McBride; thence running with the cast line of William McBride; thence running with the east line of said acre to the section line, thence south with said line to the center of said. Mooreshill and Aurora Turmpike; thence west with said turmpike to the place of beginning; supposed to contain 14 acres; it being the land belonging to Mary Jane Watkins by descent from her father, William Bainum. Morgaged by Joseph H. Watkins and Mary Jane, his wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$707 63. GIBSON COUNTY.

The w hf of the n e qr of sec 3, t 2 s, of r 9 w. Also, n e qr of n e qr of sec 25, t 1 s, of r 12 w. Also s e qr of sec 12. t 2 s, of r 13 w. Mortgaged by James H. Nobie and wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$6.77 96.

JAY COUNTY. The s hf of s e gr of sec 19, t 24 n, of r 12 e, containing 80 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Peter Ewing and wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$7 9 60. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

A piece or parcel of land in the w part of the city of Madison, fronting on the s side of Main Cross street, com-mencing 370% feet from the s w corner of Depot and Main Cross street in said city, and running the see w 60 eet with the south line of Main cross street; thence s at right angles to the township line, 6: feet; thence n at right angles to said township line to the place of begin-ning. Also a parcel of ground fronting on the saide of Main Gross street, in said city, described as follows: Re- quality of the milk, cream and butter. ginning on the s line of said street, 120 feet from the n w corner of the above described parcel of ground; thence w with the s line of said street, 263 feet; thence s with the e line of the M. & I. R. R., 230 feet, to the township line; thence e on the township line, 200 feet; thence at right angles to the township line to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by Thomas E. Burke and wife. Loan, inter-

The undivided half of a lot of ground in the city of dadison, being a fraction of the se qr of sec 34, t 4 n, of 10 c, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the wedge of Cemetery street where the cemer of Crooked Creek, now made straight, touches the same; thence a with Cometery street, 70 feet, to David Sheet's there we parallel with the land lines along the n line of a 10 acre tract o land, (in a square out of the se line of a 10 acre tract o' land, (in a square out of the se corner of said qr sec, sold by Philomen Vawt-r n the 7th of March, 1816. Recorded in Deed Bock A, p-pe 43.) 430 feet to the n w corn r of said 10 acre tract; thence n parallel with the land lines, 260 feet, to the center of Crooked Creek; thence through the center of Cro ked Creek, straight, 465 feet to the place of beginning. Also a fraction out of the same quarter section of said, beginning at the said n w corner of said 10 acre tract; thence s with the w line thereof, 210 feet, to Presbyterian Avenue; thence e with said avenue 220 feet, to Sitler's line; thence n with Sitler's line, 218 feet, to the line of said 10 acre tract; thence w with said line to the place of begin- market.

ning. Mortgaged by Milton Stapp and wife. Loan, inerest and cost, \$1,813 85.

The e hf of block No. 1 on the Obio river, in Hendricks & Grover's play and addition to the city of Madison, as recorded in Deed Book P, page 505, on the 27th of Feb., Wm. Ralston: 1839, being 82 feet on Onio street, ruuning back to the river. Morigaged by William B. Stapp. Loan, int rest

dition to the city of Madison, bounded a follows, to wit: Beginning on Broadway, 42 feet n of Second street, run-ning thence with Broadway n 42 feet; thence at right angles to Broadway to the w line of lot 159 to Englishe's line, 42 feet; thence e at right angles to Broadway to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by Howard Stapp and wife. Loan, intere-tand costs \$892 02. Lot No. 12 in block B, in Hendricks, Sering & Leonard's addition to the city of Madison The negr of block A, in the same addition; the se qr of block P, in

block A, in the same addition; the se qr of block P, in the same addition; the n e qr of block W, in the same addition. Said n e qr of block A lies n of the Michigan road, the se qr of block P fronts 95 feet on Vine street, the n e qr of block W fronts 134 feet on Mill street. Mortgaged by Thomas J. Godman and wife. Loan, in terest and costs, \$874.58.

Part of fractional sec 3, t 3, n of r 3 w, contiguous to the city of Madi-on, and on the Obio river, immediately below the course of the t & M. R. R. described as follows:

Beginning at the line of said fractional sec 3 (which is the Beginning at the line of said fractional sec 3 (which is the township line) at a stone 15½ poles from the n w corner of Joseph Camby's original lot, which stone is at the nicorner of a five acre lot conveyed by Joseph Camby to Mcintire by deed; thence e with said township line, 17%

Mcintire by deed; thence e with said township line, 17% poles, to a stone at the corner of the land owned by the sa'd M. & I. R. R. Co., to the Ohio river; thence w down seld river with its meanders, to a point from whence a line drawn parallel to the n and s line aforesaid shall Wm. Raiston, Esq.: strike the place of beginning, containing six acres more or less. Mortgaged by Michael G. Rright and wife. Loan

iterest and costs, \$6,417 54. JASPER COUNTY. The n hf of the se qr of sec 25, t 3 c, of r 5 w, containing 80 acres. Mortvaged by Henry Petro. Loan, interest and costs, \$726 97. The n e or of sec 8, t 30, r 6 w, containing 160 acres. Also, n w qr and n w qr of sec 9, t 30, r 6 w, containing 40 acres, in all 200 acres. Mortzaged by William Quarles.

an, interest and cost, \$833 38. JASPER AND PORTER COUNTIES.

The seq of sw qr of sec 17, and the w hf of n e qr of sec 20, all in t 32, r 5 w, in Jasper county. Also, 47 a re- in the county of Porter, off of the n end of the e hf of the n w qr of sec 3, t 32, r 5 w. Mortgaged by William A. Culien. Loan, interest and costs, \$824 36.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Five lots, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, of block No. 4, in lots are recorded on the books of the Recorder of Putnam county. Mortgaged by Lucien W. Berry and wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$399 15 Berry's enlargement of the town of Greencastle, as such lots are recorded on the books of the Recorder of Putnam interest and costs, \$399 15

PULASKI COUNTY.

Then e grof the sw gr of sec 11, t 30, n of r 4 w, and n w gr of se gr of sec 11, t 3, n of r 4 w, containing 60 The n e gr of the n w gr, the w hf of the n w gr, the w qr of the n e qr, all in sec 5 t 31. r 4, containing 160 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Miles Jordan. Loan, interest and co-t., \$532 88.

The s hf of sec 2, t 29, n of p 2 w, containing 320 acres.

Mortgaged by J. W. Scott and wife. Loon, interest and

The n w qr of sec 6, t 31, r 4 w, and the w hf of the n-w qr of the n e qr of sec 6, t 31, r 4 w. Mortgaged by Anderson Pigg and wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$564.49.

The e hf of the sworof sec 3, t 32, r 5 w, except 2 acres off of the s end thereof, containing 60 acres; and 40 acres off of the s end of the c hf of the n w qr of sec 3. t 32 r 5 w. Mortgaged by Thomas Milton and wife. Losn, interest and cost, \$ 328 64.

RANLOLPH COUNTY. Lois Nos, 54 and 21, in Muma's addition to the town of of r 14, e of the second principal meridian. Mortgaged by John Muma and wife. Loon, interest and costs, 1342 08. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

The se qr of the se qr of rec 26, t 37, r 1 e, containing 40 acres. Also, sw qr of se qr and se qr of the sw qr, all in said sec 26, t 37 n, of r 1 e. Also, n e qr of sw qr of se qr of s w qr, and s w qr of s w qr, containing 49 35-100 acres, of sec 6, t 35 n, of r 1 e. Also, n e qr of n w qr and n w qr of n w qr, containing 50 31 100 acres, of sec 7, t 35 n, of r 1 e. Mortzaged by Priscilla H. Drake and James P. Drake Loan, interest and social \$717.99. SHELRY COUNTY.

Shelbyville, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the n line of said lot on Franklin street, at a point 84 feet from the n we corner thereof, and running thence a 40 feet; thence 48 feet to the e line of said lot; thence n O feet to the n e corner of said los; thence w on the m line of said lot, and along Franklin street 48 feet, to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by M. M. Ray and wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$472 85.

VANDERBURG COUNTY. Lot No. 1, in block 139, in the town of Lamasco City. Mortgaged by George H. Start. Loan, interest and costs, \$687-44. WARREN COUNTY.

The n hf of the n e or of sec 2, t 23, r 10 w. Also, n hf of the n w or of sec 2, t 23, r 10 w, in the district of lands subject to sale at Indianapolis, containing in all 15778-100 acres. Mortgaged by James H. McKernan nterest and costs, \$1,213 93.

So much of the mortgaged premises in each case as will pay the principal, interest damages and costs, will first be off red for east; and in case there he no bidder for cash, then the premises will be immediately offered for cash, then the premises will be immediately offered for sale on a credit for five years, with interest at seven per cent, per annual, payable annually in advance. A certificate of purchase will be given to the purchaser, pledging a patent or deed from the State, when full payment shall be made, but which shall be forfeited to the State, with all payments made thereon, for any default of payment of principal or interest, according to the terms of sale, and entitle the State to resell at any time. Bond will be required of the purchaser for the payment Sond will be required of the purchaser for the payment of the purchase money and in crest, and that waste of the premises shall not be suffered or permitted.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking By order of the Board of Commissioners of the consequence.

W. H. TALMOTT, President.

Explanation of abbreviations in the above descriptions:

E for east, w for w, n for north, s for south, hf for half,

or for quarter, sec for section, t for township, and r for

may2-w4w

MEDICAL

The Money Befunded if it Fails to Cure.

PSYCHAGOGA. THE ONLY CERTAIN AND WARRANTED CURE FOR

FEVER & AGUE. Intermittant, Remittant and Camp Fevers, Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS W. G. MACKAY, Agent, No. 83 Nassau st., N. X. MEDICAL.

## FICKARDT'S

THOUSANDS ARE TESTIFYING TO ITS

"The Merciful Man is Kind to his Beast."

FTER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT BY of the theusand and one neetrums gotten up and palmed upon the public as "certain remedies" for the cure of all diseases which the brute creation are "heir to," be Part of sw qr of sec 25, t 5 n, of r 2 w, beginning in the center of Mooreshill and Aurora Turnpike road, at the n none can be genuiue unless bearing our fac simile signature. The demand has been such that its sale has been chiefly confined to the State of Pennsylvaria, but

Knowing this Powder to possess all the curative properties here set forth, we deem a fulsome tirade of words unnecessary, feeling assured that its own merits will secure for it a ready sale. Being composed of pure vege-table ingredients, it can be safely and judiciously given to that noble animal, the BORSE. Its effects are no false pampering of the system, creating a bloated excass with a premature shedding of the hair; but on the other hand, it strengthens the direction, purifies the blood, regulates the urinary organs, thereby improving and protecting the whole physical condition of the ani-

mal, even when in an apparently healthy state.

To the Agriculturist and Dairyman it is an invaluable remedy for their nest cattle laboring under HOOF diseases, HOLLOW HORN, and other of the many complaints to which they are liable from a suppression of the MILCH COWS are much benefitted by occasionally mixing with their slop or feed-it has a tendency to strengthen the animal remove all obstructions from the

milk tubes, promote all the secretions and con-equently adding much to the strength of the animal, quantity and HOGS, during the warm season, are constantly overheaving themselves, which results in their getting Coughs, Uters of the LUNGS and other parts, which naturally has a tendency to retard their growth. In all such eases, a teaspoonful mixed in a bucket of swill and given every other day, will speedily remove all difficul-ties, and the animal will increase in health and fat.

TESTIMONIALS.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1863. To Wm. Ralston I have used your Cattle Powder, and would state that

J. P. TURNER. Veterinary Surgeon. For the United States Government, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1862. DEAR Sm-Having tried the Cattle Powder manufactured by you, I consider it a good article for the diseases of horses, and as goed a preparation as there is in the HIRAM WRIGHT,

Assistant Vetenary Surgeon.
For the United States Government. WASHINGTON October 21, 1863

DEAR SIR-Having had your Horse and Cattle Powder in use for some time, I do cheerfully recommend it as a good article, and well worthy of public notice. M. JACKSON,

Superintendent of the Myle Corral. WM. RAISTON-We have tried your Horse Powder, manu actured by you, in the Corral and Hospital stables to some extent. It is highly recome ended to me by the C. M. SNOW, Gen'l Sup't. Ass't Quartermaster's Office, Corner G and 12d Sts, Washington, D. C.

Erson, Baltimore Co., Mp., May 20, 1853. The undersigned, for some time past, has had in use on his farm "Fickardt's Cattle Powder," and from the benemending the article to all farmers as a valuable preparation, to be given to Horses and Cattl . Some of my work horses, that were in bad health, with little or no

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1855.

DEAN SIR—it is with pleasure that I certify to the in-valuable properties of your Cattle Powder. I have been using it for nearly eight months. In last June I was traveling, my horse became very sick, so bad that I had to return home and apply to a Farrier. It was nearly ten months before he was fit to use, he being in such a low condition. I happened to stop in at Mr. W. White's a package, and after using two of them, it was surpris-ing to every one who saw the horse, to see how much he had improved in flesh and spirit. These who had seen him before he became s ck, could scarcely believe him to

Yours, very re-pectfully, GEORGE SNYDER.

J. G. KEISS, Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., Pa.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER PACKAGE. AGONTS-D. S. Barnes & Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y; Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia. M. Danziger, Druggist Rochester, Fulton County, In-John Marti, Tell City, Perry County, Ind ana. Dr. Vance, Druggist, Waterloo City, DeKalb County,

jan18-w6m.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

INSURANCE. RELIABLE INSURANCE.

Of Quincy, Illinois.

Farmers and Merchants

Capital, July, 1863, \$300,000 00, And Rapidly Increasing, Secured by Lien on Real Estate, Cash Value over \$1,000,000.

E SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE INSURANCE of Detached Dwellings, Farm Buildings and their contents, including Live Stock, against loss or damage by bire or Lightning.

All losses sustained by this Company have been premptly adjusted and paid long before maturity, to the entire eatisfaction of the sufferers, which policy of prempt-

W. N. CLIN , President W. R. VAN FRANK, Secretary.

HOTELS.

F. A. REITZ. F. BALLWEG. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, (PORMERLY FARMERS' HOTEL,) One Square North of Union Depot,

East Side of Illinois Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RECENTLY REFITTED and refurnished. The traveling public will be

SCALES.

FARREANT PATENT PLATFORM SCALES

